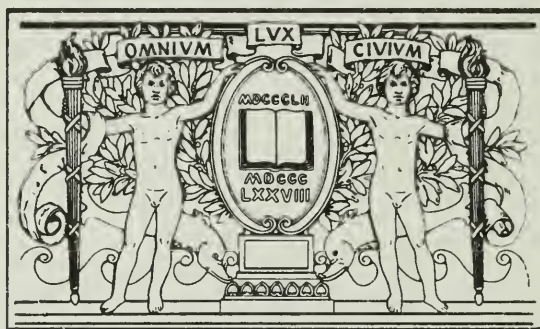


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*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND  
AMERICANIZATION  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1936

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



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# THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

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## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

JAMES G. REARDON, *Commissioner of Education*

### DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

MARY A. BARR, *Director*

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#### ADVISORY BOARD OF DIVISION

Martin E. Adamo, Jamaica Plain  
Charles M. Herlihy, Fitchburg  
Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston

Mrs. May R. Shoolman, Brookline  
W. Arthur Garrity, Worcester  
John A. Murray, Watertown

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### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1936, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its seventeenth year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration which existed as a separate governmental unit from July, 1917, to December 1, 1919. The duties of the Division are outlined by section 11, Chapter 69 of the General Laws as follows:

"The director of the division of immigration and Americanization with the approval of the advisory board thereof shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purpose, the division may cooperate with other officers and departments of the Commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents pertaining to the matter under investigation."

#### CHANGES IN ADVISORY BOARD AND STAFF

Mr. W. Arthur Garrity of Worcester and Mr. John A. Murray of Watertown, both attorneys at law, were appointed to the advisory board for three year terms by His Excellency, James M. Curley, to replace Mrs. Charles H. Danforth and Mr. B. Preston Clark. Mr. Clark has given distinguished service to the board since his first appointment in 1927. Mrs. Danforth, first appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Mrs. Benjamin May who resigned because of illness, was re-appointed in 1930 and has served continuously and faithfully on the board since that time.

Mr. James J. McGuinn who had been district immigration agent at New Bedford since April 1, 1926, retired under Chapter 32, section 57, in August, 1936. His position was filled by the promotion of John A. McInnes who has been a member of the staff of the Boston office since 1924.

Mrs. Joseph Lentino, one of the social workers of the Boston staff has been on leave of absence since September, 1936. Her position is filled by the temporary advancement for the duration of the leave of absence of Miss Mary Sangiorgio of the Boston staff.

Two new workers have joined the Boston staff in the year covered by this report, Miss Irene Walsh, senior statistical clerk, and Mr. Joseph D'Alelio, clerk. There have been no changes or replacements in the branch offices.

#### SUMMARY OF WORK FOR 1936

In the past year 43,692 persons brought their problems to the various offices of the division. This shows a gain of 3,644 over the previous year and is the largest number recorded in any year for the division. In 1931 there were 41,052 clients;

in 1935, 40,048. In no other year have the persons recorded exceeded 37,000 in number.

Almost half of the clients in 1936 called at the Boston office which had a total of 21,814 clients during the year, an appreciable gain over the total of 19,481 in 1935. During the year, also, 4,812 clients were recorded at the Worcester office; 4,641 at the Fall River office; 4,615 at the Lawrence office; 4,205 at the New Bedford office; and 3,605 at the Springfield office. These figures show increases of 500 in Lawrence and New Bedford, and a gain of almost 300 in Fall River. These gains reflect no doubt the industrial prosperity in these textile cities as well as the increased use of our offices by the textile residents there. The Worcester office has continued to register the largest number of clients outside the main office.

Since clients of the division this year are recorded as residents in every one of the 39 cities of the State and in 237 of the 316 towns of the State, it is conclusive that information concerning the division has been quite widely spread throughout the Commonwealth. Clients living in the cities numbered 35,478 and those in towns 8,214. The 6 cities of the State where offices of the division are located furnish, of course, the largest numbers of clients recorded. Applicants who lived in Boston numbered 10,149; in Fall River, 3,580; in New Bedford, 3,549; in Worcester, 2,863; in Lawrence, 2,227; and in Springfield, 1,751. Cambridge residents to the number of 1,505 and Somerville residents numbering 1,199 were recorded as clients of the Boston office. Forty-two communities with 100 or more residents recorded as clients of the division include the following: Andover, 136; Arlington, 259; Attleboro, 178; Belmont, 198; Brockton, 105; Brookline, 477; Chelsea, 437; Chicopee, 583; Danvers, 194; Dedham, 123; Everett, 486; Fairhaven, 173; Fitchburg, 472; Framingham, 122; Gardner, 182; Gloucester, 212; Grafton, 122; Haverhill, 337; Holyoke, 660; Lynn, 278; Malden, 543; Medford, 349; Medway, 134; Melrose, 103; Methuen, 255; Milton, 114; Natick, 106; Newburyport, 149; Newton, 490; Northbridge, 109; Peabody, 108; Quincy, 407; Revere, 188; Salem, 231; Somerset, 100; Taunton, 498; Wakefield, 128; Waltham, 209; Watertown, 484; West Springfield, 137; Weymouth, 115; and Woburn, 174. Ten of these communities listed with more than 100 residents as clients for the year were visited by the district agents on regular field schedule for ten months of the year.

Our clients this year include 47 different national groups. Almost one-half of the entire number, however, are listed as subjects of the British Empire. The important separate groups under the general classification, British, are Canadians, to the number 11,877; Irish, 3,869; English, 2,334; Scottish, 870; and the natives of Newfoundland, who number 777. The Canadian clients are important numerically at all our offices with 4,930 recorded at Boston; 1,615 at Worcester; 1,488 at Lawrence; 1,434 at Fall River; 1,214 at Springfield; and 1,196 at New Bedford. The Canadian clients at Boston, however, are mainly from the maritime provinces and predominantly of English, Irish or Scottish stock. Those listed at the branch offices, on the contrary, are of French Canadian stock. Of the total for the State of 6,563 listed as French Canadians, only 577 called at the Boston office. Of the 5,314 who comprise the non-French Canadian only 961 were recorded at the branch offices. Natives of Newfoundland, who have a comparable cultural and national background to the Canadians from the maritime provinces, numbered 720 at Boston and less than 50 for each of the branch offices to make the State total of 777.

The largest non-British groups listed this year include 5,459 Italians, who are the largest group after the Canadians; 3,506 Portuguese; 2,539 Polish, and 1,931 Jewish persons. There were also more than 100 clients listed in each of the following national groups: Lithuanians, 947; Swedish, 787; Armenians, 779; Greek, 768; German, 541; Syrian, 531; Russian, 466; Finnish, 376; Albanian, 286; French, 250; and Norwegian, 151. There is a marked distribution geographically throughout the State of these different nationalities. Of the 5,459 Italians recorded as clients, 3,799 called at the Boston office and none of the branch offices recorded as many as 500 of this group. On the other hand, 3,088 of the 3,506 Portuguese clients recorded for the year were served at the Fall River and New Bedford offices and no other office recorded as many as 300 Portuguese. Of the Finnish clients, who totaled 376, nearly all, 263, called at the Worcester office. More than half of the Lithuanians clients, 531 of a total of 947, were recorded at the Boston office. Albanians to the number of 178 called at Boston and to the number of 97 at Worcester but no other

office recorded even 10 of this group. Naturally there is a greater variety of nationality recorded at the Boston office than at the other offices and certain groups represented by 25 or more clients are listed at Boston but not at any branch office. These include 48 Lettish clients; 39 Dutch, 38 Austrians; 36 Danish, 34 Czechoslovaks; 28 Spaniards; 21 Rumanians, and 21 Swiss. The Lawrence office records 46 Belgians of a total for the State of 91 with the Boston office showing 28 and no other office recording more than 10. The 3,687 persons classified as Americans in the statistical summary for the year include not only those born in the United States of foreign parents who sought information concerning proof of citizenship, or for help on a family immigration or naturalization difficulty, but also those who have no immediate personal problem but who inquired for acquaintances who are themselves foreign born. These Americans include cooperating social agencies whom we are glad to serve, teachers and supervisors of adult education, students who seek general information on the problem, members of the General Court who seek information for their constituents.

As usual, more than three-fourths of our clients, or a percentage of 78.94, sought help in citizenship problems; 34,512 persons were recorded as seeking information or help on this point. This is an increase of 3,321 over the previous year when 31,191 were recorded under this classification. This gain is slightly above that shown in 1935 over the figure for 1934.

Under the general classification of Citizenship are listed many diverse services, some technically difficult, some requiring careful assistance in the filling of applications to file under federal procedure, and others merely of an informational nature. Applications for first papers were filled out for 9,684 persons this year. Applications for final papers were filled out for 9,517 persons. While this technical time consuming task forms an important part of the work in all of the offices of the division, certain local conditions cause a considerable variation in the burden. The Boston office is moderately convenient of access from the federal naturalization office at the Post Office Building and consequently many persons come directly to us from that office to have the blanks filled out. During the year, 5,497 first paper applications and 5,914 second paper applications were filled out at the Boston office. The only branch office to fill more than 1,000 of either of these blanks was Worcester which recorded 1,199 first paper and 1,088 second paper applications. The other four offices record these services as follows: first paper applications; Fall River, 639; Springfield, 735; New Bedford, 802; Lawrence, 812; second paper applications, Fall River, 467; New Bedford, 529; Lawrence, 724; Springfield, 795. In the citizenship work of the division, all the offices have enjoyed the splendid cooperation with the officials of the federal naturalization and immigration service, as well as with the clerks of the local courts and the United States District Court at Boston.

#### BOSTON OFFICE

More than 80 per cent of the work at the Boston office in 1936 concerned problems of citizenship. Many factors combined this year to awaken interest on this point; the presidential campaign which aroused the desire to vote, the social security legislation, the reduction of the old age assistance age to 65, and perhaps, most of all, the underlying feeling of insecurity which is bound up with alienage. The gain in citizenship was proportionate in Boston to that indicated for the division as a whole. The number so classified in 1936 was 17,466 in contrast to 15,388 in 1935. The citizenship work at the Boston office included filling out 5,497 applications for first papers, 5,914 second paper applications, 177 applications for certificates of derivative citizenship, and 515 applications for duplicate naturalization documents.

Perhaps the most interesting of the applications to analyze is the first paper group as this group of applicants, taking the first step toward citizenship, reflect most clearly any pressures toward naturalization. This year's figures show that of the 5,497 first paper applicants, 2,930 were subjects of the British Empire. Of this British group, the outstanding number were Canadians, 1,556 recorded under that classification. The number of persons born in the Irish Free State were 721, and 31 in North Ireland. England is credited with 128, Scotland with 111, and the British West Indies and Bermuda total 100 more. From Newfoundland came 282. By far the largest group, however, from any Canadian provinces were natives of

Nova Scotia as 873 are so recorded. From New Brunswick 292 are recorded; 199 from Prince Edward Island; 153 from Quebec, and a scattered 2 from Alberta, 4 from Manitoba, 28 from Ontario, 3 from Saskatchewan, and 2 from other parts of Canada show that the maritime provinces and particularly Nova Scotia form the bulk of applicants who now seek first papers in Massachusetts. When we realize that Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, was settled in 1761 by 80 settlers who came from Massachusetts and that even before that in 1759, a few leading citizens of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, requested permission to carry with them the name of the town they were leaving, it is evident that for these prospective citizens of the United States, the step toward citizenship is a step not toward a new allegiance but a return to an earlier one.

For first papers, 820 natives of Italy filled out applications, 607 of Jewish stock, 197 Lithuanians, 116 Greeks, 110 Portuguese, and 107 Swedes. No other national group furnished 100 individuals.

Of the first paper applicants, 54 were engaged in agriculture, 140 were workers of the sea, 208 were in clerical work, 126 in transportation, 386 in the professional classes, 312 in mercantile pursuits, 674 in domestic service, 2,531 occupied in industry, 91 in W.P.A. work, and 910 unemployed.

Only 12 of the total took out their application for first papers at the legal minimum age of eighteen. The oldest applicant for first papers was eighty-five years old. The modal age, that of the greatest number, was forty-four.

The age groups, classified by ten year periods, are as follows: 704 persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-seven; 1,192 persons between the ages of twenty-eight and thirty-seven; 1,250 between thirty-eight and forty-seven; 1,176 between forty-eight and fifty-seven; 306 between fifty-eight and sixty-seven; and 36 over seventy-seven years of age. The modal period, therefore is between thirty-eight and forty-seven, almost coincident with the popular conception of the prime of life.

In 1931 a somewhat similar analysis was made of first paper applications at the Boston office. There were 4,783 applicants for first papers that year. Of that number 713 or 14.9 per cent were over fifty years of age. In 1936, of the 5,497 applicants recorded, 1,977 or 35.96 per cent were over fifty years of age. The growing trend toward citizenship by the elderly seems fairly conclusive.

The majority of the applicants for first papers were not recent arrivals in the United States although 111 applicants had lived in the United States a year or less. Two had resided in this country 74 years before taking the first step toward naturalization. The modal period of time in the United States prior to first paper application was thirteen years.

Clients with problems concerned with immigration numbered 2,382 in Boston last year. For this number certain blanks required for federal naturalization procedure were filled as follows: for 58 clients, applications to verify arrival to submit to consul authorities to bring relatives here; for 118 clients, application for permits to re-enter the United States after temporary visits abroad; for 145, petitions for the issuance of immigration visa for relatives abroad; for 234, requests to extend temporary stay in the United States; and 472 applications to register legally as residents of the United States. In addition, some 378 persons were assisted in making affidavits to use as identifying documents in Canadian travel. Seven hundred and twenty-six affidavits were prepared, with accompanying documentary evidence, to enable legally resident aliens, or American citizens to bring relatives here. Information was given to 606 persons relative to the immigration laws and to 95 persons who inquired concerning the immigration regulations concerning travel.

Notarial service was given to 448 persons during the year. Four hundred and forty-eight persons inquired on problems which could not be classified as either on citizenship or immigration and which usually concerned a personal difficulty of the inquirer.

Translation service showed an increase over prior years. Translation was required of military documents in connection with the special naturalization privilege granted to honorably discharged veterans of our allies in the United War. Many candidates for old age assistance requested translation of birth or marriage records. In addition, translations of family records were required under the procedure for derivative citizenship certificates. Translations have been generously made for

us this year as in the past by the Boston International Institute and we are especially grateful for much assistance in the translation of Russian documents by Miss Olga Nicholaevsky of the Institute and by Miss Aspasia Kyrides for Greek documents.

Social workers from the division have met incoming liners docking at the port of Boston so that newcomers may make connections, through the workers, with relatives and friends.

The statistical study, begun last year, which will study the relative rate of naturalization among different national groups, the age variation of such groups, and various correlated data, is still in progress. The young men engaged in it are loaned to the office by the Boston office of the National Youth Administration.

The work in furnishing the State supervisor of adult alien education with data relative to those who have been assisted in filling out first and second papers has been continued. Students from Emmanuel College are supplied for this work during the college year through the National Youth Administration. The records copied by them are furnished to local supervisors of adult alien education by the State office and the candidates for citizenship are advised of local opportunities for study.

The supervisor of social service of the division has spoken on the work of the division, on immigration and naturalization law, and on pending immigration legislation thirty-two times in the year covered by this report, for the most part before conferences of teachers, supervisors or interested organizations.

During the past year the Boston office of the division has continued to enjoy the cooperation of the federal authorities both in Washington and locally. We have had uniformly pleasant relations with the many social and civic agencies engaged in the common task of bringing the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin into sympathetic and mutually helpful relationship.

#### FALL RIVER OFFICE

The end of the fiscal year November, 1936, brought to a close one of the most successful years the Fall River office has enjoyed since its inception.

Various factors combined to tax the facilities of the office to the utmost limit and frequently beyond. The execution of the Veterans' Bonus applications, verification of birth and naturalization records for those persons applying for Old Age Assistance, and the completion of various forms connected with the Social Security Act were all items which required added time and thought.

Improved economic conditions also permitted large numbers to proceed with naturalization who were deterred for years, by reason of unemployment. An added evidence of improved conditions was the increased demand for assistance in bringing relatives from abroad, mainly from Canada and the Azores.

The work in the field offices at Attleboro and Taunton showed substantial gains over previous years and frequently the scheduled office hours were totally inadequate and made considerable overtime imperative.

Since the peak load of service at the Fall River office was rendered in mid-year when the vacation schedule was in operation, much overtime was required to maintain efficient service.

#### *Citizenship*

At the naturalization sessions of the court in Bristol County during March and September, approximately two hundred persons were granted citizenship at each sitting, an increase of one hundred per cent over past years.

Whether this increase was the result of conviction, hope of material gain, or for other reasons, was difficult to determine but it pointed unmistakably to the fact, that our foreign-born residents realized, that lacking citizenship, they occupied a difficult if not impossible position.

The interminable length of time required by the Immigration Service to locate records of entry, which in many cases exceeded more than twelve months, was the cause of much dissatisfaction and considerable time was required to make explanations that would satisfy our clients.

That section of the law demanding documentary evidence of residence prior

to June, 1906, constituted a serious problem in many instances, which necessitated a great amount of correspondence in order to satisfy this requirement of the law.

Since the burden of proving citizenship rested with every applicant for Old Age Assistance benefits, the office cared for all cases in which proof of birth or naturalization was not available.

Owing to the advanced age and failing memories of the interested persons, unlimited patience was needed to arrive at data sufficiently definite to enable us to contact the court, church, or city clerk in possession of the required information.

Advising persons, whose ages ranged from sixty-five to eighty years who had not acquired citizenship, but who wished to do so, was found to be a problem that required both tact and sympathy.

Owing to the fact that the various judges of the Superior Court have not, in recent years, made uniform decisions on the cases of illiterate applicants, it was impossible to advise such persons definitely as to the outcome of their petitions.

As evidence that the latest enactment benefiting aliens who marry American women after May, 1934, or whose wives become naturalized subsequent to that date, may at times have a considerable value, was amply proved by a case which occurred here during the year.

The man in question, a Mr. S. was advised of the privilege, and desiring citizenship for a very special reason, persuaded his American born wife, a helpless invalid, to regain her lost birthright. Because of her desire to assist her husband she permitted herself to be carried into court by friends, on the two occasions necessary to complete her naturalization. In this particular case special arrangements were made with the photographer and the various court officials.

### *Immigration*

The number of applications received for advice on the present law governing the admission of aliens greatly exceeded that of previous years. This office, aware of the fact that our Consuls abroad regulated Immigration rigidly under the "Likely to Become a Public Charge" order, offered no guarantee or hope of success to any single applicant. Every possible help was given persons sending for relatives but the unfavorable attitude of the Consular Service toward immigration was clearly explained. The wide variation in the requirements of the various Consulates for granting visas was very apparent, indicating that each official interpreted the L.P.C. order in an entirely different manner, which prevented the office, as an advisory agency, from adopting any uniform policy in immigration matters.

As evidence that personal consideration now plays no part in Consular decisions, we have had the experience of presenting the applications of two young American girls for the admission of their husbands and in both cases received adverse decisions on the ground that proof of sufficient means of support was lacking. Whether these husbands will ever be permitted to join their wives is, at the present time, entirely problematical.

The customary valuable advice and help was supplied the hundreds of tourists who visited Canada during the year. Proof that these certificates of identity, issued by the Bureau, have a distinct value is demonstrated by the fact that the office records show that clients employ these certificates year after year until such time as they acquire American citizenship.

### *Miscellaneous*

The office presented many successful claims for the Veterans and widows of Veterans and completed applications for bonus in hundreds of cases during the latter part of the year.

Many Civil Service applications were completed and attested for those seeking employment at the Newport Naval Torpedo Station and a considerable number of forms completed for W.P.A. workers, several of whom were assisted in the adjustment of errors on pay checks.

The request of two Spanish Nuns, now in this city, for information relative to the possible resumption of pension payment, which they had received for several years past, might be offered as proof that the office still continues to meet with the unusual.

Instances were noted of industrial accident cases in which the injured employees, with seemingly valid cases, were refused compensation and compelled to demand board hearings, which necessitated their engaging legal representation and delayed payments due them for periods ranging from two to three months.

Frequently, demands for rulings involving unusual questions of citizenship were received from the various city departments including the Welfare, Old Age Assistance, Sealers of Weights and Measures, and the Registrar of Voters.

During the year talks on our activities were given before the Union Methodist Men's Club, the Parent-Teachers Association, the Carter Club of Swansea, and the Portuguese-American Civic League of Somerset.

#### LAWRENCE OFFICE

In the year ending November 30, 1936, a total of 4,615 applicants sought information, advice and assistance from this branch office at Lawrence. This office covered the territory in Essex county except those cities and towns in close proximity to Boston, and covered Middlesex County in the vicinity of Lowell. Regular monthly trips were made to Lowell, Gloucester, Newburyport, Salem, and Haverhill from December, 1935, to May, 1936, inclusive, and the regular travel period each year in the past has been from October to May inclusive. This total of 4,615 cases was the second highest in the history of this office. The highest was in 1931 when we had a total of 4,829. The reason for that high figure in 1931 was due to the fact that those people who were in the rush to take out first papers in 1929 before the fees were increased, had first papers two years old in 1931 and therefore were eligible to petition for final papers. The high figure for 1936 was due to two principal causes; namely, proof of citizenship for work and for old age assistance. Naturally the fervor of these people in applying induced others to determine their status or to make application also so that the year was a very busy one.

We have had many interesting and complicated cases during the year of which the following are outstanding:

A woman resident of Lawrence, and a citizen, was particularly anxious to have her minor child, by her first husband, come to the United States to reside with her. Because of the different names used, such as the mother's maiden name and the names of the two husbands, there was considerable confusion as to the identity of the child. We assisted the mother to obtain copies of all necessary documents with the result that the child is here with her mother.

Two citizens, a man and his wife, asked for our assistance in the case of a young man, seventeen years of age, who was living with them as a visitor (no relation) from Canada and who, when he came to this country, was allowed entrance for six months on a \$500 bond. They met the boy several years ago on a boat from England to Canada when he was on his way to an orphan's home in Canada. He has been attending the public school here so we filled out an application for extension of his temporary stay, and an application for an extension of the bond period so that he could remain until the end of the school year. Both applications were granted and in the meantime he was legally adopted. He returned to Canada to obtain a legalized permanent admission and is now happy in his own home.

A woman citizen asked for our assistance in bringing her husband and three children to the United States from Canada. She was here working to get money to pay their expenses. We advised her to always keep her citizenship in mind, especially when she appeared at an American Consulate with her family to make application for admittance. We were pleased to subsequently meet the entire family who now have a permanent residence here and to assist the man to make an application for citizenship.

An elderly woman whose son came here from Poland as a temporary visitor for six months had to put up a bond of \$500 before the boy was released at New York. After spending a pleasant visit he left the country without reporting his departure so the bond, which the lady could ill afford to lose, was placed in jeopardy. With the help of the American Consul abroad, a statement was taken from the boy, showing that he had left this country and had taken up his residence there so the bond was released to the mother.

Two resident aliens, a man and his wife, requested our services to enable them to return to the old country where they wished to reside and wanted to take with them their daughter, a citizen and an inmate in the Danvers State Hospital. Polish passports were obtained for the parents and an American passport for the daughter. With the help of the Lawrence probation officer, who committed the girl, we were able to obtain her release as soon as the passports were issued and the hospital authorities transported the family by machine to Boston where they entrained for New York to take the boat.

A colored lady who claimed to have been born in Washington, D.C., called for our assistance in straightening out her case which was one of old age assistance. Through an old marriage record of hers in Maine in the year 1894, the record showed that she was born in Washington and the bureau has accepted that as proof of citizenship.

An interesting case was that of a man, a citizen, and his wife, an alien, of North Wilmington, who were referred to us for service by the director. Because of the fact that these people were old and crippled to some extent by shocks, it was necessary to call on them personally, which we were only too glad to do. The man, an American citizen, was unfortunately under 65 years of age and ineligible for old age assistance, and the woman, who was over 65 years of age, was ineligible for the pension because she was not a citizen. We arranged for an organization in North Wilmington to pay the fees and travel expenses for the lady's visits to the court to be naturalized and we filled out the necessary application for citizenship for her. We hope that she will pass all requirements so that she will be naturalized at the June, 1937, session at the Lowell Superior Court.

At the naturalization session of the Superior Court at Lawrence in March, 1936, there were many people naturalized who were assisted by this office and the figures show the following data: Amesbury, total naturalized 3, our cases, 1; Andover, total 9, our cases 2; Haverhill, total 37, our cases 15; Lawrence, total 112, our cases 76; Methuen, total 25, our cases 13; North Andover, total 2, our cases 2; Newburyport, total 1, our cases 1. There were 189 persons naturalized and our cases totaled 110. These figures do not include all second paper applications as many of our applicants petitioned at the United States District Court at Boston.

During the years that the Lawrence office has functioned we never had to curtail our services, but it took the serious floods of March to incapacitate our work from Friday, March 20, when the building in which we are located, had no heat or light, until Monday, March 23, when the heat was restored but we had no light except candle light until Thursday, March 26. For that period we served our people as best we could under the circumstances. The secretary assisted in alleviating suffering by serving with the Red Cross and other organizations in those days of hardship and fear.

#### NEW BEDFORD OFFICE

The New Bedford office on November 30, 1936, completed its nineteenth year of aiding the aliens and citizens alike in matters of immigration and naturalization. The regular schedule for the district covered by this office was maintained with but one exception. The hours of visiting Brockton were changed last October from six to eight in the evening to those of two to six in the afternoon on the first and third Thursdays of each month from October to June. Many persons dealt with in this community since the change of hours have commented that they have found the hours more convenient for them. The past year showed a decided increase in our work. The number of persons who came to us for help totaled 4,205. This number is the largest we have served since the year 1930. With business steadily increasing and people again returning to work in the mills here we found that their first interest was to become citizens. Many of them have remarked that never again will they run into the danger of being refused employment on the grounds that they were not citizens of this great country.

#### *Citizenship*

Of the total number of persons aided during the past twelve months, 3,284 people sought help in matters pertaining to citizenship. We had a great many cases of

repatriation, women who applied to regain their citizenship in order that their husbands might take advantage of the Act passed by Congress on May 24, 1934. In many instances we found that these women were not aware of the fact that their citizenship had been lost until the fact was brought to their attention by this office. The Registrar of Voters in this city discovered from time to time many American born women on the voting list who should never have been permitted to register, as marriage to their alien husbands had caused them to forfeit their rights. Most of these cases have been of an urgent nature and required special handling.

Even at this late date we found several cases of veterans who served with our forces during the World War and who failed to take advantage of the Veterans Act when it was a valid law.

Near the close of the year we had many last minute requests from seamen wanting special attention as they desired to become citizens at the earliest possible date in order to be able to keep their positions. An Act approved on June 29, 1936, regulates employment of alien seamen.

The office was called upon by local organizations for official rulings on matters pertaining to naturalization.

### *Immigration*

The number of immigration cases, varying in classification, totaled 829. Many people, believing that conditions were better, came here during the past few months to inquire about the possibilities of bringing relatives to the United States for permanent stay. In some cases we were able to assist them in making out the necessary documents. In a great many other cases our inquirers were without means of guaranteeing support and we were unable to help them as they could not meet the requirements of the present immigration laws.

We had several cases of persons who found difficulty in returning to the United States after short visits to Canada. Many of them were old residents of the United States who were finally admitted and given thirty days in which to register with the local immigration authorities.

We found that several persons here on a temporary visit were refused an extension of stay because of their lack of funds to guarantee their support here.

### *Miscellaneous*

The remaining 128 cases were distributed among applicants who sought help in matters pertaining to employment, financial aid, general information, notarial service and translations.

The most outstanding case of the year was found to be that of repatriation of an American born woman who was married on June 4, 1919, to an officer in the United States Army, and divorced from him in 1927. The loss of her citizenship was made known to her when she filed an application for a Civil Service position. Her husband was born in Germany, supposedly of American born parents. Upon investigation the statement was found to be untrue and was the cause of this woman forfeiting her citizenship. With the aid of the Act passed June 25, 1936, we were able to assist this woman to regain her rights, lost in marriage, within the short period of five days.

As usual the office received the fullest cooperation from all organizations with whom it came in contact including those of federal, state, city and local private organizations.

### SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

Increased applications for service in the Springfield District during the year ending November 30, 1936, have reflected the improved conditions in business and in large measure the reaction of people to the recently enacted Social Security measures.

The floods which occurred in Western Massachusetts in March, 1936, affected a large part of the foreign born in this district and in the cities which were flooded many of the sections which were under water were occupied almost entirely by the newcomers to this country. In the rural sections of the Connecticut Valley, and especially in Hampshire and Franklin counties, where the farms are owned to a large extent by Polish immigrants, they were naturally the principal sufferers.

At the request of the Director of the Division a survey of the district was made during the flood and the cooperation of the Division was offered to the various agencies working for the relief of the sufferers. It is a source of great satisfaction that the Springfield office was able to assist in the problems arising at that time.

In carrying on the activities in centers outside of the Springfield office we have had the usual cooperation of other agencies. A regular full day each Thursday has been established at the City Hall in Holyoke and applicants have taken advantage of this opportunity in increasingly large numbers. The various State, Federal and Municipal departments, as well as private groups having interest in the problems of the foreign born, have been helpful in our work and their assistance has been very gratifying.

### *Citizenship*

Of the total number of 3,605 applicants, 2,724 applications had to do with problems of citizenship. Of this number 735 first paper applications were prepared and 795 second paper applications completed. The average age of persons applying for citizenship has continued to be higher than formerly. Many persons who had neglected to take advantage of the opportunity to be naturalized have found that in most activities and in order to benefit from present day legislation that citizenship is one of the first requirements. For these reasons their interest has been stimulated and they have made every effort to complete naturalization as early as possible.

### *Immigration*

Six hundred ninety-eight persons presented immigration problems. Probably because of the change for better in industrial conditions there have been more applications from persons interested in bringing relatives and friends to the United States. However, because of the strict requirements in connection with the issuance of immigration visas there has been only a slight increase in the number of foreign born arriving in this district. The ruling by which certain relatives of American citizens who are illegally in the United States have been permitted to present their qualifications for an immigration visa to the American Consul at Montreal, Canada, before leaving the United States, has made it possible to prevent the separation of several families. This sensible arrangement has worked out to the advantage of both the alien and our country alike. Since certificates of arrival are not now required from those persons who entered the United States prior to June 29, 1906, the number of persons who are required to make records of registry has not increased, but registry has served the practical purpose of expediting the naturalization of those whose record of arrival cannot be located and who arrived subsequent to the above-mentioned date. This office prepared 55 applications for record of registry during the year.

### WORCESTER OFFICE

In any report, no matter how sincerely and carefully written, it is inevitable that the person making the report will be biased, as to the value of his organization to the public such organization serves. With this in mind, the following extracts from letters received at this office, all on immigration cases which comprised a little less than 11 per cent of our total for the year, are quoted to show the value placed upon our services by the public with whom we come in contact:

"I received the letter from my father stating that he boarded the ship, so I'm going to New York to meet him.

I'm very glad and lucky that my father reached this point. Now I'm going to have my father with me. I give my sincere thanks to you and all the other members who helped to bring my father to America.

Yours cordially,

Mrs. Elisa A——"

"Please accept my thanks for your assistance in preparing my papers which enabled me to return permanently to the U. S. A.

I honestly believe that without your help I would have had great difficulty in entering due to the strictness of the immigration authorities. But the way

the papers were prepared enabled me to return without any difficulty whatever.

I presented the papers Saturday morning and was notified in about ten minutes they were in order and sufficient so that I had no difficulty whatever in getting over.

I would again like to thank you for your kindness, patience and diligence in helping me and hope that I will become a good citizen.

Yours very truly,

Vernon G. S———”

“I arrived back from Montreal last night at 7.40 P.M. and my son came through the immigration authorities O.K., thanks to your service and directions which I deeply appreciate. Your service is surely unexcelled in every way, so wishing you every success and thanking you once again for all past favors, I remain

Respectfully yours,

Herbert W. C———”

We chose the above three letters from the immigration classification because at the present time, due to economic conditions, it is much harder to get results on immigration matters than it is on citizenship cases, and without a thorough knowledge of the law, required procedure, and painstaking attention to details, immigration cases cannot be completed in a satisfactory manner.

Our total number of applications for the year ended November 30, 1936, which was 4,812, and the largest that we have ever had, was slightly higher than our total for the preceding year, when we had 4,805 applications. As in previous years, the greater part of our work was on citizenship, which accounted for more than 87 per cent of the total for the year. In fact, since the establishment of the Worcester office on a full time basis, 8 per cent or more of our total has been concerned with citizenship.

In addition to filling out the usual forms required under the naturalization laws, we acted as advisors to persons and governmental or private agencies, in cases where there was doubt as to the citizenship of a specific individual. If, after studying the facts in each case, it was found that the person concerned was not a citizen, we advised the proper procedure to follow to become a citizen. On the other hand, if the person was found to be a citizen but could not prove it, we advised what documents should be obtained to establish such claim to citizenship.

In many cases, after careful questioning, it developed that the person concerned was eligible to make his or her application under the provisions of certain naturalization laws which considerably shortened the usual procedure in that particular case. In other cases, unfortunately, it was necessary to make application for first paper and follow the regular naturalization procedure. One case, cited below, illustrates how citizenship may be lost by one person solely through the act of another person.

Our applicant, the daughter of native born citizens, was born in the United States but lost her citizenship through the naturalization of her father in Canada when she was six years of age. Because of the naturalization treaty of 1870 between the United States and Great Britain, her American citizenship was forfeited as she was under twenty-one years of age at the time of her father's naturalization, and was therefore subject to the Canadian naturalization laws. She had never, upon her own initiative, taken any action likely to cause a loss of the American citizenship, which she had gained at birth. Upon her return to the United States she was admitted as an immigrant and it was necessary for her to apply for first paper as the first step in regaining her citizenship.

Her sister, who was born in Canada, the year before her father was naturalized, did not lose her right to claim American citizenship as the child of a citizen of the United States since she had been born before her father's naturalization in Canada, and her Canadian birth exempted her from the application

NATIONALITY CLASSIFICATION FOR ALL OFFICES  
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO DECEMBER 1, 1936

CLASSIFICATION	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
African . . . . .	40	—	4	—	—	—	44
Albanian . . . . .	178	—	6	5	—	97	286
American . . . . .	2,394	434	194	85	302	278	3,687
Arabian . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Armenian . . . . .	525	1	109	—	15	129	799
Assyrian . . . . .	4	1	—	—	—	10	15
Austrian . . . . .	38	1	2	2	14	—	57
Belgian . . . . .	28	2	46	10	5	—	91
British . . . . .	9,617	1,961	2,654	1,919	1,622	2,190	19,963
South African . . . . .	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Australian . . . . .	5	1	—	—	3	2	11
Canadian . . . . .	4,930	1,434	1,488	1,196	1,214	1,615	11,877
French . . . . .	577	1,282	1,310	1,125	1,164	1,105	6,563
Other . . . . .	4,353	152	178	71	50	510	5,314
Newfoundland . . . . .	720	6	2	15	3	31	777
English . . . . .	730	325	468	585	76	150	2,334
British Guiana . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
East Indian . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Irish . . . . .	2,534	155	504	94	247	335	3,869
Scotch . . . . .	497	36	191	16	75	55	870
Welsh . . . . .	5	3	1	2	3	1	15
West Indian . . . . .	185	1	—	11	1	1	199
Bulgarian . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	2	5
Chinese . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cuban . . . . .	7	—	—	—	1	—	8
Czecho-Slovak . . . . .	34	—	1	—	7	4	46
Dutch . . . . .	39	8	4	4	1	14	70
Egyptian . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Estonian . . . . .	8	—	—	—	1	—	9
Filipino . . . . .	19	—	—	1	—	—	20
Finnish . . . . .	67	2	37	1	6	263	376
French . . . . .	121	5	47	51	15	11	250
German . . . . .	261	30	73	21	113	43	541
Greek . . . . .	421	40	77	51	101	78	768
Hebrew . . . . .	1,340	87	88	88	99	229	1,931
Hungarian . . . . .	10	1	—	1	—	1	13
Icelandic . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Italian . . . . .	3,799	128	479	110	480	463	5,459
Japanese . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lettish . . . . .	48	—	3	—	—	—	51
Lithuanian . . . . .	531	7	131	3	10	265	947
Luxembourg . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mexican . . . . .	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Nicaraguan . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Panama . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pacific Islands . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Polish . . . . .	787	345	271	150	645	341	2,539
Portuguese . . . . .	289	1,458	84	1,630	34	11	3,506
Persian . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rumanian . . . . .	21	1	—	—	2	2	26
Russian . . . . .	350	15	66	4	18	13	466
Scandinavian . . . . .	543	22	50	13	55	311	994
Danish . . . . .	36	5	6	—	2	7	56
Norwegian . . . . .	113	—	11	2	6	19	151
Swedish . . . . .	394	17	33	11	47	285	787
South American . . . . .	22	6	—	3	1	5	37
Spanish . . . . .	28	3	4	1	2	2	40
Swiss . . . . .	21	2	2	—	3	1	29
Syrian . . . . .	166	79	159	43	44	40	531
Turkish . . . . .	1	—	5	8	2	6	22
Ukranian . . . . .	27	—	19	—	7	3	56
Yugo-Slav . . . . .	5	1	—	—	—	—	6
Total . . . . .	21,814	4,641	4,615	4,205	3,605	4,812	43,692

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES  
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO DECEMBER 1, 1936

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Abington . . . . .	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Acton . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	1	4
Acushnet . . . . .	—	2	—	79	—	—	81
Adams . . . . .	7	—	—	—	92	—	99
Agawam . . . . .	—	—	—	—	41	—	41

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued  
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO DECEMBER 1, 1936

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worces- ter	Total
Amesbury . . . . .	11	—	20	—	—	1	32
Amherst . . . . .	2	—	—	—	5	—	7
Andover . . . . .	25	—	111	—	—	—	136
Arlington . . . . .	259	—	—	—	—	—	259
Ashburnham . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	12	14
Ashby . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ashfield . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Ashland . . . . .	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Athol . . . . .	7	—	—	—	—	13	20
Attleboro . . . . .	21	157	—	—	—	—	178
Auburn . . . . .	8	—	—	—	—	40	48
Avon . . . . .	7	—	3	—	—	—	10
Ayer . . . . .	9	—	—	—	—	1	10
Barnstable . . . . .	5	—	—	7	—	—	12
Barre . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Becket . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bedford . . . . .	16	—	3	—	—	—	19
Belchertown . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bellingham . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Belmont . . . . .	198	—	—	—	—	—	198
Berkley . . . . .	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Berlin . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	4	5
Beverly . . . . .	45	—	18	—	—	—	63
Billerica . . . . .	27	—	7	—	—	—	34
Blackstone . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	4	6
Bolton . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Boston . . . . .	10,148	—	5	4	—	1	10,158
Bourne . . . . .	2	1	—	6	—	—	9
Boxborough . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Boxford . . . . .	2	—	3	1	—	—	6
Boylston . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Braintree . . . . .	58	—	—	—	—	—	58
Bridgewater . . . . .	23	—	—	33	—	—	56
Brimfield . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Brockton . . . . .	46	—	—	55	—	4	105
Brookfield . . . . .	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Brookline . . . . .	477	—	—	—	—	—	477
Burlington . . . . .	22	—	—	—	—	—	22
Cambridge . . . . .	1,504	—	—	1	—	—	1,505
Canton . . . . .	31	—	—	—	—	7	38
Carlisle . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Carver . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Charlemont . . . . .	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Charlton . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	23	23
Chelmsford . . . . .	10	—	48	—	—	—	58
Chelsea . . . . .	437	—	—	—	—	—	437
Cheshire . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chester . . . . .	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Chesterfield . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chicopee . . . . .	2	—	—	—	581	—	583
Clinton . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	67	78
Cohasset . . . . .	37	—	—	—	—	—	37
Colrain . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Concord . . . . .	32	—	1	—	—	—	33
Danvers . . . . .	16	—	19	—	—	3	38
Dartmouth . . . . .	—	7	—	156	—	—	163
Dedham . . . . .	123	—	—	—	—	—	123
Dighton . . . . .	—	30	—	—	—	—	30
Douglas . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
Dover . . . . .	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
Dracut . . . . .	8	—	47	—	—	—	55
Dudley . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	12	14
Duxbury . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
East Brookfield . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
East Longmeadow . . . . .	1	—	—	—	36	—	37
Easthampton . . . . .	6	—	—	—	26	—	32
Easton . . . . .	7	—	—	1	—	—	8
Edgartown . . . . .	—	17	—	—	—	—	17
Egremont . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Essex . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Everett . . . . .	486	—	—	—	—	—	486
Fairhaven . . . . .	3	—	—	170	—	—	173
Fall River . . . . .	13	3,560	—	7	—	—	3,580
Falmouth . . . . .	4	—	—	21	—	—	25
Fitchburg . . . . .	13	—	—	—	—	459	472
Foxborough . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Framingham . . . . .	120	—	—	—	—	2	122
Franklin . . . . .	21	—	—	—	—	—	21
Freestown . . . . .	2	8	—	3	—	—	13
Gardner . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	171	182
Georgetown . . . . .	3	—	6	—	—	—	9

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued  
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO DECEMBER 1, 1936

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worces- ter	Total
Gloucester . . . . .	28	1	183	—	—	—	212
Grafton . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	121	122
Granby . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Granville . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Great Barrington . . . . .	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Greenfield . . . . .	4	—	—	—	28	—	32
Greenwich . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Groton . . . . .	3	—	1	—	—	3	7
Groveland . . . . .	1	—	3	—	—	—	4
Hadley . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Halifax . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hamilton . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hampden . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hanover . . . . .	3	—	—	1	—	—	4
Hanson . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hardwick . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—	12	14
Hatfield . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Haverhill . . . . .	33	—	303	—	—	1	337
Hingham . . . . .	36	—	—	—	—	—	36
Holbrook . . . . .	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Holden . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	35	35
Holliston . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Holyoke . . . . .	9	—	—	—	651	—	660
Hopedale . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	20	25
Hopkinton . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Hubbardston . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hudson . . . . .	57	—	1	—	—	5	63
Hull . . . . .	23	—	—	—	—	—	23
Huntington . . . . .	3	—	—	—	1	—	4
Ipswich . . . . .	17	—	2	—	—	—	19
Kingston . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lakeville . . . . .	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Lancaster . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	7	10
Lawrence . . . . .	64	—	2,162	—	1	—	2,227
Lee . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Leicester . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	37	39
Lenox . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leominster . . . . .	14	—	—	—	—	84	98
Lexington . . . . .	58	—	—	—	—	—	58
Leyden . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lincoln . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Littleton . . . . .	4	—	2	—	—	1	7
Lowell . . . . .	112	—	856	—	—	—	968
Ludlow . . . . .	1	—	—	—	42	—	43
Lunenburg . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	15	17
Lynn . . . . .	271	—	6	—	—	1	278
Lynnfield . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Malden . . . . .	542	—	1	—	—	—	543
Manchester . . . . .	11	—	2	—	—	—	13
Mansfield . . . . .	8	3	—	—	—	—	11
Marblehead . . . . .	10	—	4	—	—	—	14
Marion . . . . .	1	—	—	16	—	—	17
Marlborough . . . . .	47	—	—	—	—	8	55
Marshfield . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mattapoisett . . . . .	—	3	—	28	—	—	31
Maynard . . . . .	85	—	—	—	—	1	86
Medfield . . . . .	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Medford . . . . .	347	—	1	—	—	1	349
Medway . . . . .	134	—	—	—	—	—	134
Melrose . . . . .	102	—	—	—	1	—	103
Mendon . . . . .	23	—	—	—	—	5	28
Merrimac . . . . .	1	—	7	—	—	—	8
Methuen . . . . .	5	—	250	—	—	—	255
Middleborough . . . . .	13	1	—	3	—	—	17
Middleton . . . . .	3	—	4	—	—	—	7
Milford . . . . .	40	1	—	—	—	30	71
Millbury . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	54	56
Millis . . . . .	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Millville . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Milton . . . . .	114	—	—	—	—	—	114
Monson . . . . .	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
Montague . . . . .	3	—	—	—	8	—	11
Nahant . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Nantucket . . . . .	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Natick . . . . .	105	—	—	1	—	—	106
Needham . . . . .	53	—	—	—	—	—	53
New Ashford . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
New Bedford . . . . .	18	10	—	3,521	—	—	3,549
Newbury . . . . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Newburyport . . . . .	8	1	140	—	—	—	149
Newton . . . . .	488	—	—	1	1	—	490

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued  
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO DECEMBER 1, 1936

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
Norfolk . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
North Adams . . . . .	3	—	—	—	26	—	29
North Andover . . . . .	3	—	70	—	—	—	73
North Attleborough . . . . .	—	45	—	—	—	—	45
North Brookfield . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	11	12
Northampton . . . . .	11	1	—	—	18	—	30
Northborough . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	11	14
Northbridge . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	108	109
Norton . . . . .	12	19	—	3	—	—	34
Norwell . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Norwood . . . . .	80	—	—	—	—	—	80
Oak Bluffs . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Oakham . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Orange . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Otis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	20	20
Oxford . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palmer . . . . .	1	—	—	—	45	—	46
Paxton . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	6	7
Peabody . . . . .	73	—	35	—	—	—	108
Pepperell . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Petersham . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Phillipston . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Pittsfield . . . . .	5	—	—	—	12	—	17
Plainville . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plymouth . . . . .	12	1	1	4	—	—	18
Plympton . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Princeton . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	9	10
Provincetown . . . . .	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Quincy . . . . .	403	1	2	—	1	—	407
Randolph . . . . .	45	—	—	—	—	—	45
Raynham . . . . .	2	19	—	—	—	—	21
Reading . . . . .	55	—	—	—	—	—	55
Rehoboth . . . . .	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Revere . . . . .	187	—	1	—	—	—	188
Rochester . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Rockland . . . . .	17	—	—	3	—	—	20
Rockport . . . . .	3	—	14	—	—	—	17
Royalston . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Rutland . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	13	14
Salem . . . . .	97	1	133	—	—	—	231
Salisbury . . . . .	1	—	12	—	—	—	13
Sandwich . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Saugus . . . . .	74	—	1	—	—	—	75
Scituate . . . . .	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
Seekonk . . . . .	1	14	—	—	—	—	15
Sharon . . . . .	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Shirley . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Shrewsbury . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	77	82
Shutesbury . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Somerset . . . . .	—	99	1	—	—	—	100
Somerville . . . . .	1,199	—	—	—	—	—	1,199
South Hadley . . . . .	—	—	—	—	30	2	32
Southampton . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Southborough . . . . .	8	—	—	—	—	12	20
Southbridge . . . . .	11	—	—	—	1	54	66
Southwick . . . . .	2	—	—	—	12	—	14
Spencer . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	31	32
Springfield . . . . .	35	2	1	—	1,713	—	1,751
Sterling . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Stoneham . . . . .	69	—	—	—	—	—	69
Stoughton . . . . .	47	—	—	—	—	—	47
Stow . . . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Sturbridge . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sudbury . . . . .	18	—	—	—	—	—	18
Sutton . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Swansea . . . . .	16	76	—	1	—	—	93
Taunton . . . . .	17	478	—	3	—	—	498
Templeton . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	27	29
Tewksbury . . . . .	6	—	20	—	—	—	26
Tisbury . . . . .	1	—	—	6	—	—	7
Topsfield . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Townsend . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Truro . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Tyngsborough . . . . .	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Upton . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
Uxbridge . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	52	56
Wakefield . . . . .	126	—	2	—	—	—	128
Wales . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Walpole . . . . .	28	—	—	—	—	—	28
Waltham . . . . .	206	—	—	—	2	1	209
Ware . . . . .	5	—	—	—	1	1	7

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Concluded  
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO DECEMBER 1, 1936

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worces- ter	Total
Wareham . . . . .	7	—	—	20	—	—	27
Warren . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	6	8
Watertown . . . . .	484	—	—	—	—	—	484
Wayland . . . . .	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Webster . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Wellesley . . . . .	87	—	—	—	—	—	87
West Bridgewater . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
West Newbury . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
West Springfield . . . . .	—	—	—	—	129	8	137
West Tisbury . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Westborough . . . . .	4	—	—	—	2	31	37
Westfield . . . . .	8	—	—	—	25	1	34
Westford . . . . .	—	—	31	—	1	—	32
Westminster . . . . .	21	—	—	—	—	8	29
Westport . . . . .	—	65	4	5	—	—	74
Westwood . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Weymouth . . . . .	115	—	—	—	—	—	115
Whitman . . . . .	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Wilbraham . . . . .	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
Williamsburg . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Wilmington . . . . .	24	—	6	—	—	—	30
Winchendon . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	6	11
Winchester . . . . .	82	—	—	—	—	—	82
Winthrop . . . . .	68	—	—	—	—	—	68
Woburn . . . . .	173	—	1	—	—	—	174
Worcester . . . . .	30	3	—	2	—	2,828	2,863
Wrentham . . . . .	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Yarmouth . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Out of State . . . . .	273	—	52	29	16	23	393
Total . . . . .	21,814	4,641	4,615	4,205	3,605	4,812	43,692









